THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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Summary of News

Monday, 3rd August.

THE report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the police in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is now completed, and is of great length. It embodies certain proposals and recommendations involving important changes in the consitution of the police with considerable expenditure. It will be some time before the orders of the Local Government on the subject are passed.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, Superintendent of the Poona Sharada-sadan, appeared the other day before Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Poona, and lodged a complaint against Shunker Venaik Kelkar, editor and manager of the Poona *Waibhav* newspaper, for having published certain articles, alleged to be defamatory to the Sharada-sadan. Mr. Plunkett ordered the issue of the necessary process.

THE bearings of the Central Asian question are shewn to lie in a nutshell, by Mr. Curzon in the following words:—"Though neither Russian statesmen nor Russian generals are foolish enough to dream of the conquest of India, they do most seriously contemplate the invasion of India; and that with a very definite purpose, which many of them are candid enough to avow. ... His (the Russian's) object is not Calcutta but Constantinople; not the Ganges but the Golden Horn. He believes that the keys of the Bosphorus are more likely to be won on the banks of the Helmund than on the heights of Plevna. To keep England quiet in Europe by keeping her employed in Asia, that, briefly put, is the sum and substance of Russian policy. Sooner than that England should intervene to thwart another San Stephano, or again protect with her guns a vanquished Stamboul, Herat must be seized by a *coup de main*, and General Annenkoff's cars must be loaded with armed men."

A NOVEL disease is said to be now prevalent in Manjuri, Malabar district. The symptoms are an ordinary cold, slight fever, then a small vesicle like small-pox appears on the tip of the little finger. When the vesicle breaks death ensues within 24 hours. Some people have already succumbed to this extraordinary disease. Dr. Beech has been ordered to make an investigation.

ANGLO-CHINESE papers report the appearance of huge swarms of locusts in the Northern and Central Provinces of the Empire. In Hannan the plague appears to have been promptly exterminated through the energetic action of the local authorities, but there is still grave cause for anxiety in other districts.

IT appears from the returns of the Currency Department that the note circulation at the end of the financial year 1890-91 was about 63 per cent in excess of that at the beginning—about 26 crores as compared with 16 crores—a rise quite unparalleled in the history of the department. The average net circulation during the year was meanwhile 42 per cent greater than that of 1889-90. This phenomenal increase is ascribable almost exclusively to the effect of American silver legislation.

M. ADER, who has spent many years of his life and a large sum of money in constructing a flying machine, thinks he has at last succeeded. Some few weeks ago, in the presence of a select party of friends, he rose in the air and flew in his machine, which is in the shape of a large vulture, some say one hundred metres, others say four hundred metres. M. Ader refuses to give a complete description of his machine, because he has great faith in the future of his invention, which he is persuaded will "play an important part in the national defence." He also refrains from taking patents in foreign countries, with the object of preserving his secret.

COLONEL Durand, British Agent at Gilgit, will probably visit Simla shortly in connection with the recent events in the Hunza-Nagar valley.

MR. M. M. Bhownugri, member of the Bhownugar Judicial Council, has been deputed to be present at the Hygienic Congress as the representative of that State.

Tuesday, 4th August.

LORD Cross declares that he and Lord Lansdowne have not the slightest desire to add to the territories of India, except in cases of absolute necessity.

THE present Mahunt of Tirupati having refused to recognise the alleged claims to the Mutt, at Tirupati, made by Bhagwan Das, the ex-Mahunt, since his release from the Vellore Jail, the matter is shortly to come before the High Court for their decision. The Mahunt of Tirupati holds the dual offices of head of the Mutt, as well as Trustee of the charities of the temple there. The ex-Mahunt contends that if Government inferfere on the score of misconduct or other reason with his tenure of office as the person in charge of the income of the temple, no one can interfere with his position as head of the Mutt which he has acquired by the nomination of his disciples, and a position which even incarceration cannot deprive him of so long as his disciples are in favour of his holding such post.

WE are glad to note that the Hygienic Congress has decided to devote an entire sitting to a comprehensive paper by Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E. on the Progress of Sanitation in India.

THE Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay promises to turn out a great success. There were during last year, 270 students on the rolls of whom the Hindus numbered 153.

LOTTERIES seem to be becoming as popular in Germany as in France. So much so indeed that one of the Berlin papers makes an energetic protest against the increasing tendency to procure funds for good purposes by such bad means. It seems that a concession has been granted for the raising of a sum of eight million marks by lottery, the profits of which are to be spent upon the suppression of the slave-trade in Africa, while four thousand marks are to be set aside for the transport of the Wissmann steamboat to the Victoria Nyanza. Lotteries are now adopted as the favourite means of obtaining funds for the restoration of the great German cathedral. 'The aim of these lotteries,' says the *Borsenkourier*, 'is undoubtedly good. But it will not sanctify the means, and we cannot reconcile ourselves to it. We really need to have a stop put to the present inclination to fly to the lottery for all sorts of objects.'

A CONTEMPORARY says:—'The prevalence of immorality amongst the English officials in Burmah is notorious. These officials marry respectable Burmese women according to Burmese law which is very lax in matters of marriage, and cast them and their children off when they are transferred to some other station or marry an English wife. We know of an instance of a Burmese woman who came to Calcutta with her children to file a suit against one of the highest officials of Bengal, who had deserted her. The Police came to the rescue of this big official and packed her bag and baggage back to Burmah just as she landed. The Burmese wives of English officials are known by the name of "walking dictionaries," for the officials learn with greater ease the Burmese language by constant companionship with their wives than by keeping a tutor. During the *regime* of Sir Charles Aitchison, these scandals were checked, for he insisted on the officials to learn Burmese without having recourse to "walking dictionaries." Mr. Maurice Gregory, when he visited Upper Burmah, some time back, saw five-sixths of the English officials, civil and military, living such scandalous lives as are shocking to the moral sense of man. How long is such a terrible state of things to go on unchecked?'

THE Emperor of China has issued a decree denouncing in energetic terms the outrages which have been perpetrated. The Edict declares that the attacks on foreigners have occasioned great anxiety to the Sovereign; it condemns unequivocally those who are suspected to have had any part in bringing about the troubles, and peremptorily directs the officials to suppress the movement by all means in their power. Specific orders have been given for the recent riots and massacres.

IT has been an open secret for some time past that Sir Henry Drummond Wolf would not return to Teheran. News reached India by the last mail that his health was fairly established, but that he was still under medical orders to do as little work as possible.

Wednesday, 5th August.

A face-mask is the latest addition to the toilet of the lady who would be beautiful for ever. It comes from New York and the demand for it has become so great that "a European depot" has been established in London. The mask, soft and flexible, is made to fit the face like a glove, and is intended to be worn during the hours of sleep. It is designed to remove wrinkles and the composition which comes next the skin is supposed to remove pimples and improve the complexion.

THE Amir of Cabul has, we hear, been suffering again, from gout, which necessitated his returning from Paghman to Cabul. The latest news was that he was better.

PURNEA has been selected as the recruiting centre for Gurkhas drawn from East Nepal, and the provision of suitable accommodation for the recruits is now under consideration.

In Broach, it appears, 1125 houses fell, in consequence of the recent floods; 300 people were partially injured; 6 persons crushed; and 3 women drowned. They estimate the damage at twenty-five thousand rupees.

THE report of the Commission appointed by the Government of the North-West Provinces to inquire into the subject of technical education has now been issued. There are several proposals of considerable importance and magnitude; but the best efforts of the Commissioners have evidently been devoted to devising a scheme whereby the capabilities of the Thomason College at Roorkee may be developed, and the College brought into line with the general educational system of the Provinces. It is proposed that the Thomason College will in future be put under the control of the Educational Department, the requisite technical knowledge for its proper supervision being obtained by the association with the Director of Public Instruction of an officer from the Public Works; and that the professors should all be graded members of the Educational Department. As to the course of study, a special class for mechanical engineering is to be established, and the present engineering course is to be extended from two to three years, mainly with the view of developing the practical side of the instruction given.

THE most important reform, however, is the change proposed in the character of the examinations prescribed for competitors for admission to the College. The upper subordinate class in Roorkee, which annually supplies a certain number of recruits to the Overseer staff of the Public Works, consists of three grades, a military, a civil European and a Native grade, for admission to all of which examination is necessary. For the military grade the examination must needs continue to be conducted by the College; but in the case of the civil European and Native grades, it is proposed that a final standard examination in the ordinary schools should be taken as the test of fitness. Similarly, for the lower subordinate class at Roorkee the candidates would now have to pass the English middle standard of education; and for the engineering class it would be necessary that every candidate should have passed the intermediate examination at the University.

THE trial of Tikendra Birajit Singh, alias Dangkia Rakpa, of Manipur, has been concluded. The accused was one of the leading officials in the Mahipur State, and belonged to the Royal family. He was charged with waging war against the Queen-Empress both at Manipur and at Thobal. The evidence proves that he was in command of a party on both occasions, and he himself admits the charge, and that he was in command of the guard at the inner west gate during the attack on the Pat. He states that he saw the Chief Commissioner and the other officers taken into the Durbar Hall and that he assisted in protecting them from the mob, but that he afterwards went to sleep, and saw nothing of the executions, and did not hear of them till the next morning. As his guard was only about 200 yards from the dragons, where the executions took place and it was a moonlight night, this statement was considered to be absurd, and the Court found the accused guilty of the charge against him, and directed that he be transported for life and that he forfeit all his property. This sentence has been confirmed by Major General Collett.

Thursday, 6th August.

Indian Engineering says:—"We hear that it is intended to build an official residence for the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta. This official has hitherto been provided with quarters in the top flat of the Police office, not at all suited to the dignity of this governor of the town. We quite see the necessity for a proper abode for him, and Church Lane, where it is likely to be, is undoubtedly a convenient position from nearly every point of view."

It is intended thoroughly to explore the hills north of Mogaung, Upper Burma, during the ensuing cold weather in order to bring the local tribes under subjection.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted the invitation of the German Emperor to pay a visit to Germany in autumn. Full State ceremonies will be observed. During their stay in Berlin, the Emperor will present to the Prince a full length oil portrait of himself and the Empress. The Emperor has given instructions for the painting of the picture.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says that there is no substantial ground for believing that Mr Dillon will accept the proffered Leadership of the Irish Liberals.

India says:—'Some reparation has been made to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji by a member of Lord Salisbury's Government for the silly and malicious sneer about a "blackman." Mr. Dadabhai has been invited to become a member (for India) of the governing board of the Imperial Institute. From among the many newspaper notices of the incident, which have appeared we quote the following, which will serve to indicate the popularity of the appointment in this country:—

Mr. Nowroji has been invited by the Secretary of State for India to become one of the representatives of India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute, an invitation which he has accepted. Mr. Nowroji is well qualified for the post. The natural resources of India have been his life-long study.—*Daily News.*

We congratulate Lord Salisbury on having at last made the discovery that his "blackman" is a fit and proper person to hold an office of distinction. Mr. Nowroji, we learn, has been invited by the Secretary of State for India to become one of the representatives of India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute, an invitation which he has accepted.—*Daily Chronicle.*

Lord Salisbury's 'black man' has been receiving honour from the Government. It is announced that Mr. Nowroji has been invited by the Secretary of State for India to become one of the representatives of India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute, an invitation which he has accepted. Perhaps, Lord Salisbury has discovered that a Parsi is not so black as he may be painted.—*Newcastle Daily Leader.*

Sir John Gorst in presenting the Indian Budget to Parliament on Tuesday evening, dwelt upon the continued increase of the surplus, and said the position of Indian finance was hopeful. Mr. Maclean moved that the relations of India were not satisfactory, and advocated the extension of the railway to Kandahar, if necessary, could be placed under the control of the Amir. Sir Roper Lethbridge seconded the motion, as he thought such a railway would lead to economies, and promote trade. Sir Richard Temple feared there would be difficulty with the Amir over such an undertaking, and he believed that the commercial advantage spoken of was overrated. Sir John Gorst, in replying, said that the settled policy of the Government of India was not to interfere with independent frontier tribes, nor to extend its frontier, but to bring tribes into friendly relations with India. The Amir was an independent ruler, not a vassal, and the Government had no right to interfere with his fiscal policy. Ultimately Mr. Maclean's motion was negatived without a division.

It is a simple act to put a postage-stamp on a letter and send it off to any country of the Postal Union. What labour is entailed before this is possible, is shown by some calculations a German contemporary has been indulging in apropos of the number of signatures to be attached to the Acts of the Postal Congress shortly to be signed in Vienna. There are 74 delegates and three principal documents. This makes 222 signatures. Then copies for each of the 48 States represented, raise the number to 10,656. Five subsidiary agreements dealing with the parcels post, money orders, transport of species collection of money, and the newspaper post, necessitate another 14,710 signatures, although all the States do not participate in these. Thirty-three have now adopted the parcels post, as against ten in 1875. To avoid the waste of time in procuring these 25,366 signatures it is proposed to push red-tapeism and diplomatic usage aside. One set of papers bearing the original signatures will be deposited in the State archives at Vienna, and from these printed copies will be made and have the seal of the Chancellory attached.

Friday, 7th August.

In the Photographic Exhibition, now being held in St. Petersburg, one of the most remarkable exhibits without doubt is an enlarged photograph of the retina of the eye of a lady, who was murdered, several years ago, at Samara by a soldier. The likeness of the murderer was found so clearly imprinted on the retina of his victim that it was possible after her death, to discover the criminal, and bring him to justice. In the same exhibition, there are several enlarged photographs of singatures, both true and spurious, taken from cheques, drafts, and other documents, which serve to prove that this wonderful art may also be used in detecting forgery as well as crime.

Kaiser William the Second is described by Dr Geffcken as "undoubtedly the most remarkable sovereign of the present time." With restless activity, we are told, he seizes upon all questions which agitate our time, be they large or small. To-day he speaks on great European affairs, opens new issues to German commerce, and proclaims social reforms; to-morrow he opens an art exhibition and takes a personal part in the performance of Wildenbruch's patriotic drama: "The New Lord." He presides over his Council and shows himself a ready debater, opens a scholastic conference, laying down his educational plans, and indefatigably travels over his country in order to see everything with his own eyes. As before the dismissal of Prince Bismarck he said that he would crush any one trying to obstruct his path, so he declared in his late speech at Dusseldorf: "Only one is master in this country; I shall suffer no other."

A Leading Liverpool paper tells the British public something about monsoons:—"Monsoons always play an important part in the economy of the globe. They not only increase the facilities of commercial intercourse between different countries, but the full benefits they bestow can only be realised when considered in their relation to the rainfall of Southern Asia." After alluding to the south-west and north-east monsoons, the writer adds:—"The two coasts of Hindustan have, therefore, their seasons reversed, the day season of the one corresponding with the wet season of the other."

A curious Custom House dispute is reported from Duisburg in Germany. A high legal official there is an ardent collector of butterflies, and sent lately to Holland for specimens. The butterflies arrived safely at Duisburg, but were detained at the Custom House. An inquiry elicited the fact that the Customs officials had come to the conclusion that as butterflies had wings, they must be classed as poultry; and so be subject to the same duty. It was only after much time and patience had been expended on the part of the entomologist, that the authorities finally concluded that butterflies came within the domain of science and art, and were not subject to duty.

In the new edition of *Chambers' Encyclopædia* Mr. James Burnley contributes the article on "Newspapers," in which he speaks of the English press in India in the following terms:—"In India we find an English press powerful and influential out of all proportion to the extent of its circulation. Every European British subject in India, who has brains and character, is the centre of a social system. To him the newspaper, which constitutes the link between his early home and the scene of his daily labour, is an infinitely more important institution than the British journal is to the citizen of London or Liverpool."

The *Standard's* St. Petersburgh correspondent telegraphs that the visit of the Emperor to England has aroused in Russia a feeling of indignation—indeed what in a smaller nation would be called alarm. The *Moscow Gazette* has a vigorous leader on the subject. Germany is accused of a desire to draw England into a league of peace for the sake of her fleet. If the Italian coasts were guarded by an English fleet no army of the Alps would have to be furnished by Germany. Similary, another army corps would be saved by English protection of the North Sea coasts. This economy of men is sought by Germany in order that she may have a larger concentration of forces to hurl against Russia.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs every day bringing fresh intelligence of warlike preparations on the part of Russia. The latest measure of this kind is the transformation of several cadre battalions of reserve infantry stationed near the Austrian frontier into as many regiments by simply doubling their numerical strength. Military experts in Austria are fully aware of the danger of the situation. They are convinced that Russia will not attack Austria directly for some years. The real danger consists in Russia being fully mobilized before Austria is ready, with the result that a sudden advance on Constantinople would find Austria unable to offer any serious opposition.

Saturday, 8th August.

Speaking of the Bombay Rajabai Tower case, Mr. Sorabji Sapurji Bengali, C. I. E. writes a sharp letter, in which he says:—"It is nearly three months since the tragic occurrence in regard to the two Parsee ladies who met their deaths by falling from the Rajabai Tower. During this period the tragic occurrence has made the blood of all the Parsees—men and women, old and young—boil with excitement, and much labour and money have been expended in connection with it. God alone knows the real circumstances under which these innocent ladies lost their lives. In connection with the painful occurrence a dreadful and false story was got up to the effect that, with the assistance of Manockjee Aslajee, two young Khojas committed an outrage upon the ladies, and, as a necessary result, this tragedy happened. Such a story was well calculated to rouse the feelings of the Parsee community: but the blame for all this rests on those who greatly increased the excitement by circulating fabricated stories day by day: but especially the Editors of the Parsee papers deserve great censure for giving credence and publicity to such unfounded reports. It seems that all the Parsee Editors have carried on a rivalry among themselves, as if to gain popularity amongst the people by publishing one after another highly discreditable rumours, giving them colour of true facts. This has misled the kind hearted and credulous people. I earnestly entreat all our Editors no longer to misguide the credulous people. Anyhow, the people should be now protected from further excitement, and this painful matter should now end here. However tragic the circumstances under which the ladies died may be, yet there is certainly no ground for the statement that an outrage was committed, or even attempted upon them, and to say anything of the sort is not respectful to the memory of the deceased ladies."

Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, now in England on leave, appears to have gone there with a grievance against his Government. An appeal was recently made to the High Court by a person who had been convicted before a Court in the mofussil. The High Court confirmed the conviction and sentence. The Madras Government released the convict and remarked unfavourably upon the decision of the High Court. Some correspondence then passed. The High Court questioned the power of Government to censure the High Court because of a judicial decision, and Government replied maintaining that this power exists. It is understood that this snub was nursed as a very particular grievance by Sir Arthur Collins, and that he intended, while in England, to refer the matter to the Secretary of State.

Cholera has broken out at Mecca and is increasing every day. Five hundred and twenty deaths are reported to have occurred on Saturday and Sunday last, the victims being chiefly Turks.

Mr. Monmohan Ghose appeared before Messrs. Justices O'Kinealy and Trevelyan in support of a rule issued on behalf of one Ishan Chandra Mondal, calling upon the Sessions Judge of Hughly to show cause why the conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment passed upon his client should not be set aside. The case arose out of a dispute between some villagers of Uluberia and the *manjis* of a cargo-boat concerning the claim of the former in respect of some cargoes saved by them. The prisoner and a Brahmin happened to pass at the time when this dispute was going on, and they, being appealed to, advised the villagers to take away the articles saved. The prisoner and eleven of the villagers were thereupon charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Uluberia with theft and being members of an unlawful assembly, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. An appeal was made before the Sessions Judge of Hughly who reduced the sentence against Ishan Chandra to six months and quashed the conviction and sentence against all the others. The learned Counsel said that his client should never have been convicted at all as there was not the least evidence against him showing that he had any dishonest intention in giving the advice. Their lordships, after going through the records of the case, said in delivering judgment, that in such a case it was necessary to prove that the intention of the accused was criminal, otherwise a mere piece of advice could not incriminate a man. The rule was therefore made absolute and the accused acquitted.

The *Novosti* paystribute to the skill with which Lord Salisbury's Government brought about the renewal of the Triple Alliance, while reserving to itself full liberty of action, but, adds the *Novosti*, Russia must not conceal herself the fact that England is evidently seeking to provoke war between France and Russia and the powers forming the Triple Alliance. This circumstance should induce Russia to immediately conclude an alliance with France, at the same time, endeavouring to secure the adhesion of the small European States which are equally threatened by the Triple Alliance.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1891-92.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Monday*, the *10th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Bromine. Iodine.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *11th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Terrestrial Magnetism. Voltaic Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the 12th *Inst.*, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Fluorine.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *13th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Principle of Archimedes and its applications.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the *14th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Differentiation of Ordinary and Hyperbolic Functions. Applications to the Theory of Curves.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 8th, 1891. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1891.

A STATE PROSECUTION.

WARRANTS were issued, on Friday last, for the arrest of the Proprietor, Manager, Editor, and publisher of the *Bangabasi* newspaper, on a charge of exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection. The warrants have been executed. The charge has been laid under Sections 124 A and 500 of the Penal Code. These sections run as follows:—

124A. Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection of the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation.—Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause.

500. Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

The charge is for sedition and defamation for having published certain articles in the issues of the *Bangabasi* of the 28th of March, 16th May, and 6th June last. The following extracts were read in the Police Court by Mr. Pugh, the officiating Standing Counsel:—

From the paper of the 15th Choit (equivalent to 28th March, 1891) relating to the Age of Consent Bill:

"People will by this time say that we are fully a subject people. In regard to our property, wealth, dependants, family, religion, usages and observances &c., we are completely subject to the English Ruler. If the English Ruler wishes, he can deprive us of our property, insult our families, give them trouble and can obstruct us in the exercise of our religion, usages and observances. People will say this, but we shall no longer be able to put our hands in their mouths. The English Viceroy, Governor-General Lansdowne Bahadur, the other day, in the Legislative Council in out-spoken voice loudly with swelling bosom proclaimed this very matter."

The article proceeds to state that the Governor-General has said that the Hindu community must do what appears to be proper to the English, and that the Hindus must forego all that may appear opposed to what the English think proper, and states further: "If in doing this your religion is destroyed let it be. If you are obstructed in observances which have descended to you from time immemorial, let it be. If you have to give a handful of water to your belief in the shastras you must give it—still the mighty Ruler, the Englishman will never let you do that which may not appear to the English to be in conformity to good education, good morals and civilization."

The article further on enquires whether it is the object of the Governor-General to destroy the civilization of the Hindus and place them on the same level as his own nation and goes on:—

"If it is so. O Prabhu, then declare it openly and then destroy our all, destroy our caste, religion and society; then we shall understand from what motives, for the accomplishment of what object you are carrying out these measures." The article then says that if the Governor-General has not envy of the Hindu religion in his mind and if he has entered on encompassing their ruin with the object of making his sway in India permanent, they clasp their hands and entreat him to say so plainly, when they will execute bonds, binding themselves to perpetual slavery. The Governor-General may by the deep-laid designs of politics diminish the strength of the bonds of Indian unity, but he will never be able to destroy them so long as the religion remains unshaken, and so forth.

From another article in the same issue headed "The revealed form of the English Ruler:—

In enacting the Consent Act, the English have been drawn into the vortex of circumstances and have been obliged to cast off both the mask and the slough. Now stands before us the severe, terrible, disgusting, naked form of the Englishman. Our heart trembles at the sight of this form. As Sita was stupified on seeing the great ascetic, wearing the guise of a mendicant, transform himself suddenly into the ten-headed, twenty-eyed King of the Rakshasas, so have we been stupified by fear, by wonder, by contempt, by insult. Oh Rama, Oh! Rama, what terrible form. How fearful is its attitude. And in that attitude how voilent the dance and how deadly the subdued laugh which reverberates through half the universe. The leering eyes perpetually revolve like the burning wheel in the potter's kiln and with a thousand tongues in *Mlechcha* languages, with such words as pleases it, it is roaring incessantly. Oh Madhu Sudana, King of Kings. Is this our ruler?" After much more in this strain as to the fearful form of the Ruler who "slanders the Hindus from the might of the gun" and so on, the article goes on to say that the Hindu religion cannot be destroyed, though the chief fear is that it will be and that 'the attempt to destroy it has rendered clear the policy of the English."

The next issue from which extracts were read is that of the 16th May last, the article being headed "An out-spoken Policy is the best for uncivilized person."

The effect of this article is that fever, cholera and other severe diseases are allowed to spread amongst the Natives, innundations take place through embankments put up by the English giving way; people are ruined by the procedure followed in English Law Courts, steamers and Railway trains managed by Englishmen come to grief and people are killed, and other distress takes place, and the Government though they hear of this do nothing. But now "all the tears of the great English have flowed and his compassion gushed forth" for the protection of girl wives from their husbands.

"This is the complaint which we have all along been making. All have indirectly been saying that the English rule is merciless and indifferent." An instance of the differece between "white civilization and black barbarousness" is given in the shape of a story of an English lady in a train who threw coppers at a girl's head when begging and knocked her down.

In the same issue of the 16th of May there is another article headed "The most important and the first idea of the uncivilized Hindu" and extracts from this were read with reference especially to paragraphs implying that rebellion was probable for the Native soldiers of India, though not for the ordinary inhabitants.

The following was the first part of the extract referred to:—

The following was the first part of the extact referred to:—

If we except the soldiers, there is no probability of any rebellion among the ordinary inhabitants of India. We do not make such a genteel statement as that it would be improper and sinful for the Hindus or Musalmans of India to rebel against the Rulers who are of another religion, of another nationality and from another country, and it goes on to say that a subject population who are from day to day becoming exhausted and famished, who are withou efforts, without arms or training in war, are not likely to rebel against the English Rulers with an army skilled in the artifices of war.

The rest of the article implies that the English in spite of their fromidable indications of monstrous power "have everything to learn from theHindus in the way of morality, and yet want by force of arms to reform their religion, and that if the Governor-General persists in the attempt he will make himself ridiculous.

The last issue is that of the 16th June and the article selected by the prosecution in that issue is headed "What is to be the end?"

The effect of this article is that the Government of India mismanages things so that the country will be ruined-and it says: The best jewels of the present and the future life: and religion and rights,are also about to be sacrificed * * * Death in the future is certain. That future is not far distant, at most fifty years. Does no one understand the matter? Why not? What help is it to understand it. * * * * Wherever there has been distress from want of food there have been unnatural deaths following the distress. There have nowhere been so frequent deaths of food or famines as in India during British rule and in consequence there have been nowhere so many unnatural deaths as in India. What better account can we give of the unnatural deaths in a country in which a white mountain could have been constructed out of the heaps of skeletons of the three hundred thousand men who died of famine in Orissa alone;"

Messrs Hill and Lal Mohan Ghose, instructed by Babus Gonesh Chunder Chunder and Kanailal Mukerji, have been retained for the defence. The case came on for hearing on Saturday last before Mr. Handley, the Presidency Magistrate. The accused have not been admitted to bail. An application for a postponement was rejected. Some formal evidence was recorded, and the accused remanded to jail till to-day, when they will be put on their trial.

In undertaking the present Prosecution, the real question before the Government was whether measures should be taken to restrain the liberty of the Press, or to punish individual breaches of the existing law. The latter course was wisely taken. It is unfortunate, however, that the present Prosecution should have arisen out of writings in connection with the Age of Consent Act. The Act is unpopular. It was considerd, rightly or wrongly, to aim a blow at our social and religious systems. Men's minds were warped by passion, and the excitement was intense. Under such circumstances it was utterly impossible to weigh words in speaking of the obnoxious Act. We freely admit that excitement, however produced, would not justify an infraction of the law. But still the circumstances of the case should have influenced the decision of Government in undertaking the Prosecution. As to whether the articles upon which the Government rely for the success of the Prosecution are calculated to create disaffection, is a question upon which it is not proper for us to give an opinion at present. Let judges and advocates decide this point. But this much we are bound to say, that this Prosecution will have the effect of reviving an agitation which has been dying away. It will give importance to writings which did not exercise the slightest influence upon the opinions of the people. A wise Government, to use the the words of the *Statesman*, conscious of its own strength and rectitude of purpose, should have quietly passed by momentary outbursts of pent up feelings, without any serious notice. Punish the *Bangabasi* by all means, if it has been guilty of the grave offence which has been charged against it, but it should be remembered that making an example of it under the peculiar circumstances noted above would not be calculated to allay the irritation which has been aroused. The action of the Government in this matter, we must say, has been ill-advised.

ACT XXVII OF 1870.

IT is necessary to give a short history of the legislation regarding the section in the Penal Code under which the *Bangabasi* is being prosecuted. The Bill embodying Section 124 A was introduced into the Supreme Council, Simla, by Sir Fitzjames Stephen on the 2nd of August, 1870. In the draft Code originally prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners, and published in 1837, appeared a section resembling this section, and its omission from the Code as ultimately enacted was due, it was believed, to a mere oversight. Attempts to excite disaffection, to the Government by words or writing were then punishable only when they could be proved to amount to abetments of the offence of waging war against the Queen; and as this proof implied the actual existence of war, and was often a matter of extreme difficulty, it had therefore been considered desirable that some such provision should become part of the law of British India: accordingly that section was added.

The Seditious Words Clause in the Bill (Sec. 5 of the Act of 1870, corresponding to Sec. 124 A of the Penal Code) created a great alarm in the Press. Competent critics very properly believed that its vague wording and the wide discretion it left to judicial officers were calculated to lead to misconstruction and abuse in practice. The Managing Committee of the British Indian Association submitted a Memorial to the Governor-General in Council, calling attention to the injurious tendency and character of the measure. They argued that there was no necessity for

the measure, and that the Bill, if passed into law, would in times of political excitement be a source of serious mischief and liable to great abuse. The Committee further showed that though the Bill was intended for the safety of the State, it would tend to the insecurity of Society by arming the intriguing, the malicious, and the evil-disposed with a powerful weapon for the gratification of private pique and personal notice. In presenting the Report of the Select Committee the Law member entered into an elaborate explanation in reply to the memorial of the Association. He quoted a letter from Sir Barnes Peacock, the late Chief Justice, stating how the clause in question had been omitted from the Criminal Procedure Code, when it was passed in 1860. It would appear that Sir Barnes Peacock, who was then in Council, had inserted a revised section which was different from the clause now adopted. In fact Sir Barnes himself had condemned its vagueness. The clause revised by Sir Barnes had not been quoted by the honorable and learned Law Member, and the Committee therefore were not in a position to judge as to how far it would have met their objections. With regard to the analogy instituted between English Law and the proposed Indian Law, the Law Member answered it by observing that "the great peculiarity of the English Law of treason was to regard every thought of the heart as a crime, which was to be punished as soon as it was manifested by any overt act," and added that "the proposed section did not relate to a man's feelings or wishes, but simply to his writing or words, and the feelings which they are intended to produce in others." It is clear from Mr. Stephen's own statement that the English law punishes "an overt act," whereas the Indian law would punish only an "intention." It was here where the real objection lay, and coupled with the fact that the Judges in this country were for the most part removed from the seat of public opinion, and uninfluenced by the healthy action of an intelligent and independent bar, the Committee could not but think that if the injurious tendency of the proposed measure was not, neutralized by the good sense and moderation of the Executive Government, it would prove a fertile source of mischief.

In the original draft of the Penal Code, the Seditious Words Clause, as it was drawn by the Commissioners, provided that anybody who attempted to excite disaffection might be punished; but it insisted on the distinction between disaffection and disapprobation. It expressly provided that people might express or excite disapprobation of any measure of the Government, that was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government; in other words, you might say what you liked about any Government measure or public man; you might publish or speak whatever you pleased, so long as what you said or wrote was consistent with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government. Let it be shown that the matter complained of was not consistent with a disposition to obey the law; let it be shown that it was consistent only with a disposition to resist the law by force, and it did fall under this section. Otherwise not.

In noticing the objections raised against the Bill, the Law Member observed that it was said that the language of the Section was vague; that disaffection was a vague word. He was perfectly willing to admit that that statement had some truth in it. But all human language was more or less vague. In a general way, everybody knew what disaffection was, but in that and every other word of the sort, there must be a good deal of vagueness from the imperfection of the human mind itself. Look, for instance, at such words as "negligence," "morally wrong," "malignantly," "possession," all of which occurred in the Penal Code. They are all more or less vague; but if the law was honestly administered, it would be found that they really carried out the purposes which they were intended to effect.

In refuting the argument that the measure would seriously interfere with the 'liberty of the Press', he remarked that short phrases of this kind involved a surprising quantity of nonsense. He thought that that unfortunate phrase in particular had been made the subject of more fallacies than almost any other sentence. Liberty and law simply excluded each other: liberty extended to the point at which law stopped; liberty was what one might do, and law was what one might not do. To advocate the liberty of the press absolutely, would be nothing else than to advocate the doctrine that everybody should be allowed to write what he liked. That was obviously absurd. Everybody admitted that personal slander ought not to be permitted: it confused the whole matter. Hence the phrase 'liberty of the Press' was mere rhetoric. It contained no definite meaning whatever. The question was not whether the Press ought or ought not to be free, but wheher it ought to be free to excite rebellion. He did not believe that any sane man would say, in so many words, that all people ought to commit any crime whatever, so long as they did not commit overt acts themselves; but no degree of liberty short of this would justify a journalist or any one else in exciting people to commit rebellion. The British Indian Association had said:—

"The Committee will be the last persons to believe that the noble Lord at the head of the Government, or his hon'ble and learned colleagues, themselves nurtured under the free institutions of their native land, and some of them, perhaps, once members of the great fourth estate, the claims of which the Committee now advocate, are inimical to a free Press in India; but they will not rule for ever, and it is difficult to say what they or their successors may do in times of political excitement, when passions may be excited by hostile criticisms, and personal feeling may usurp the place of judgment."

With regard to this observation Sir Fitz-James Stephen remarked that he perfectly understood what was meant by some of them "being members of the great fourth estate;" it seemed to say that when he (Mr. Stephen) was in England he used to write for the newspapers. That was perfectly true, and he was not ashamed of it. Journalism, when properly conducted, was as honourable a pursuit as any other. He made this personal remark to show that he took a special interest in journalism. He could not imagine a worse policy than to permit journalists to do what they would not permit other people to do.

The hon'ble Law member further went on to observe:—

If we wished the Indian Press to be what it ought to be; if we wished it to be conducted honestly and to criticise the proceedings of Government fairly; we could not worse do worse than treat it like a spoiled child. It would be monstrous to say to any newspapers, Native or English, "We permit you to slander private persons and to excite the public at large to rebellion and massacre, because we want to nurse you up into something great." That was not the way to bring the Press or any other profession to good. We should protect them so long as they did not commit crime, and punish them if they did. It had been said that a few prosecutions would crush the Native Press, and that they were not strong enough to bear the possibility of being misunderstood and punished for expressing intentions which they had never entertained. Such apprehensions appeared to him contemptible. Men must be content to take the risks incidental to their profession. A journalist must run the risk of being misunderstood, and should take care to make his meaning plain. If his intentions really were loyal, there could be no difficulty in doing so. If not, he could not complain of being punished.

The Law member then considered whether terrible danger did really exist.

He had already shewn what was the law of seditious libel in the presidency towns, and those were the towns in which the great majority of newspapers were published. One paper had said, "if this law passes, we shall never know what we might say and what we might not." If they wanted to see what they might say, all they had to do was to read the English newspapers, which were published under the same law, and they did not write very much as if they were under tyrannical rules. Their liberty included the following items at least. They might refute anything which had been put forward and abuse anybody for bringing it forward; and if they wanted to see more particularly what sort of things they were perfectly at liberty to say, they had only to refer to the files of the English newspapers printed during the last eight months, and read the articles on the Income-tax. Nobody ever said or thought that the authors of those articles were exciting disaffection. So long as the English papers in this country published what they did publish, about every man, every measure, every principle which they thought it right to discuss, the Native papers need not be under the smallest apprehension that they would fall under the pale of the law. He would appeal to anybody who knew what English public life was, whether any Government which existed in this country was ever likely to bring a newspaper published in this town into Court on a charge of exciting sedition for mere discussion, however violent personal, or unfair. It was absurd to suppose that anybody here wished to do it, or would dare to do it; it would be altogether repugnant, not only to the law, but to the habits in which English public men were trained up.

Having made these observations with regard to what people might say, he next stated what they might not say:

They might not say anything of which the obvious intention was to produce rebellion. It might be difficult to frame a definition which would, by mere force of words, exactly include the liberty of saying all that you meant to allow to be said, and exclude the liberty of saying all that you did not mean to allow to be said. But although there was considerable difficulty in framing a definition of the kind, there was none whatever in drawing the line for yourself. Every man who was going to speak, every man who was going to write, ought to know perfectly well whether he intended to produce disaffection. If he did, he had himself to thank for the consequences of his acts: if he did not, he (the Law Member) was quite sure of this, that no words which that man could write would convey to other people an intention that he did not intend to express. He (the Law Member) did not believe that any man who sincerely wished not to excite disaffection ever wrote anything which any other honest man believed to be intended to excite disaffection. You could no more mistake the severity of criticism, or the severity of discussion, for the writing of a person whose object was to produce rebellion or excite disaffection against the Government, than you could mistake the familiarity of friendship for the familiarity of insult. Try to define what it was that made a difference between that neglect of ceremony which you expect from a friend, and that neglect of ceremony which was intended for insult, and you would be unable to express it in words. But no one could mistake the two things, and it was the same with exciting political disaffection.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE REPORT.

THE Report shows that the number of cognizable cases reported during the year 1890 was 35,031 as against 33,064 in the year 1889, and that the number of non-cognizable cases reported during the same time was 26,510 as against 27,319 of the previous year. The increase in cognizable cases in both the Town and the Suburbs occurred mainly under the heads of Stage Carriage Act, Public and Local Nuisances, and cruelty to animals. The decrease in non-cognizable cases in the Town was chiefly in offences against the Conservancy Acts. The increase in non-cognizable cases in the Suburbs was in the same class of offences. The percentage of convictions for cognizable offences remained the same in 1890 as in the previous year, namely 93 but for non-cognizable offences it fell from 66·21 to 62·33.

Out of a total population of 433,219 in the Town, 10,158 persons were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code. Of these 6,060 were Hindus, 3,625 Mahomedans and 445 Christians. No Brahmos, Parsees or Sikhs, who number in all 843 persons, were convicted during the year. The percentages of the different races were as follows: Mahomedans 2·9; Hindus 2·1; Christians 1·6; Buddhists and Jains 1·04; and Jews 1·01. Out of a total population of 251,439 in the Suburbs, 1,339 were convicted under the Indian Penal Code. The convictions of Hindus were 697, and of Mahomedans 621. Twenty Christians were convicted against nine in 1889. The percentages of the different races were as follows: Mahomedans ·6; Hindus ·5 and Christians ·5.

There were only 43 cases declared false out of a total of 48,873 cases reported in the Town, and only 18 out of 12,669 reported in the Suburbs. In 1889 the numbers were 60 and 24 respectively in the Town and the Suburbs. In

1838, they were 87 and 31 respectively. In 1837 119 and 63 respectively. These figures show a steady decrease, year by year, in false complaints. Out of 21 prosecutions instituted in the Town under the Penal Code, convictions were obtained in 8 cases, settlement was probably arrived at by the parties out of court in 6 cases, and fines were inflicted under Section 552 of the Criminal Procedure Code in 12 cases. In the Suburbs 4 prosecutions were instituted in 13 cases.

The value of property stolen in the Town and the Suburbs was estimated at Rs. 1 53.957 against Rs. 1,51,267 in 1889 and that of property recovered Rs. 89,019 against Rs. 69,199 in 1889. The percentage of property recovered rose from 43·02 to 56·94 in the Town and from 35·05 to 66·34 in the Suburbs.

In the Town, during the last year, there was an increase in offences relating to coins and stamps. The number of cases reported was 15 against 5 in 1889. There were only 3 cases of murder against 4 in 1889. On the 7th of September, Mongul Misser, a Durwan, a native of Futehpur, suspecting his wife of infidelity, cut her throat with a clasp knife which he had newly purchased. He was sentenced to be hanged, but in appeal this sentence was reduced to transportation for life. At day light, on the morning of the 31st November, Shama Sundari Bewa, an elderly woman, who looked after a house in Sukea's Street, occupied by Hindu students and others, was found murdered in her room in her employer's house. Very great violence had been used. Investigations were set on foot, and one Shib Chundra Mitra was set up on trial as the murderer. He however was discharged as sufficient evidence could not be established against him. About midnight on the 13th October, a prostitute named Issurree residing in the Jorasanko section, was found lying murdered in her bed. All efforts to trace the offender failed. Cases of culpable homicide rose from a five years' average of 1 to 4. Gupi Ram Bagdi, a Hindu butcher, made a murderous attack on his landlord for outraging the modesty of his young wife. The Judge sentenced him to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. One Mug in a drunken brawl assaulted another Mug who retaliated by inflicting mortal injuries with a zinc bucket. He was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. During a quarrel between some boatmen and coolies, stones were thrown and a boat dandy was killed. There was no evidence to show who threw the stone, and the accused was discharged. On the morning of the 25th November, a number of Cabuli traders, belonging to tribes of Khyrotis and Sulieman Kheils, came into conflict at Khengrapati, Barabazar, and fell to blows, using sticks and stones freely. One of the Sulieman Kheils died in hospital from fraction of the skull. 5 men were sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment. There were three cases of attempts at murder against 4 for the average of the previous five years. Cases of grievous hurt rose from 17 in 1889 to 27, the average of the five preceding years being 27. There were 40 cases of hurt by dangerous weapons against 33 in 1889. There was only one case of kidnapping with theft, though the Commissioner of Police reports that during the year, 551 children wearing ornaments went astray in the Town and the Suburbs, and were restored to their parents with the ornaments intact. There were 5 cases of rash and negligent acts causing death or grievous hurt against an equal number in 1889. The prosecution and conviction of a Hindu, for causing the death of his immature child-wife, has led to the much obnoxious change in the criminal law. In another case falling under this section, a young Englishman, employed in an outfitting establishment, caused the death of a Durwan by thrusting at him through a half-closed door with a sword-stick. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. There was only 1 case of robbery with hurt in 1890, and 1 case of highway robbery (against 6 in 1889). The number of other robberies fell from 10 in 1889 to 2 in 1890. True cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass fell from 179 to 154, and the number of convictions from 119 to 94. Cases of thefts also fell from 1855 to 1,549 and the number of convictions from 981 to 901. There were 313 cases of criminal breach of trust against 261 in 1889. One of these cases, in which the late cashier of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was put up on trial but afterwards acquitted, excited much attention. The Commissioner of Police observes that no class of offence is planned or carried out with greater deliberation and that detection in these cases is always difficult. He suggests that all cases where there is evidence of premeditation should be committed to the Sessions for trial. Out of 583 persons charged under the Gambling Act, 564 or 96 per cent. were convicted. Under the Stage Carriage Act, there were 2629 cases and 2469 convictions against 2079 cases and 2032 convictions in the preceding year. Street offences fell from 10,059 in 1889 to 9,806 in 1890. There was an increase of 56 cases under the Ports Act as compared with the previous year. There was an increase of 280 cases in the prosecutions for cruelty to animals. The cognizable riots and unlawful assemblies in the Town rose from 12 to 21, a circumstance which the Lieutenant-Governor has regretted.

Another important case occurred during the year. An audacious series of forgeries was committed in the Bank of Bengal and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank by Elias H. Solomon, Managing Clerk in the firm of Gubboy and Company, involving serious loss to both Banks. As the forged documents bore the names of officials in the Board of Revenue, the prosecution was conducted by the Government and Solomon was committed to the Sessions for trial. He was convicted and sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In the Suburbs there were 7 cases of offences relating to coins. There were three cases of murder against an equal number in the previous year. On the 17th of June, Abdul Mullick, an engine driver, suspecting that his wife was unfaithful, left her and took up his quarters elsewhere. Some weeks later, happening to meet her in the street, he seized a heavy stick from an adjoining shop and struck her a violent blow on the head causing instant death. He was sentenced to transportation for life. On the 29th October, Shaik Baber Ali, a cooly, believing that Shaik Adoo, a fellow-tenant, had intrigued with his wife, armed himself at night with an axe and going to the spot where his enemy ordinarily slept, killed a wrong man. He was also transported for life. On the 25th June, the body of a woman was found in her hut in the Bhowanipur Section in a state of advanced decomposition, and it was found that death was caused by strangulation. Suspicion fell upon a Babu. He was committed for trial but the charge was withdrawn in the Court of Sessions. There were 2 cases of culpable homicide against 3 in 1889. There were only 7 cases of grievous hurt against 16 in the preceding year. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons fell from 19 in 1889 to 8. There were six cases of kidnapping against 11 in 1889. While there was a decrease in the number of burglaries in 1890, the proportion of cases detected and persons convicted was higher than in 1889 or in any of the four preceding years. The rates of cases detected and persons convicted under the head of theft shows an improvement on the results of the previous year. The percentage of property recovered also compares favourably with that for the preceding year.

The number of cases of suicide in the Town and the Suburbs was 85 against 83 in 1889. Thirty-seven per cent. of the cases was caused by opium poisoning. Over 70 per cent. of the suicides occurred among the Hindus. There were 301 accidental deaths in 1890 aginst 292 in 1889. 36 were caused by falls from trees and buildings, 30 by carriages and horses. There were 4 deaths from snake-bite.

The importation of fire-arms decreased from 2655 pieces in 1889 to 2,449 in 1890, but there was an increase of 207 in the number of fire-arms purchased by Calcutta merchants in this country during the year. Out of 2,449 fire-arms imported during 1890, 2017 were imported by European firms.

The total strength of the Police employed in the Town and Suburbs is 2,860. The ratio of this force was to population, 1 to 239,39 inhabitants and to area was 1 to ·010 square miles. The Commissioner of Police very reasonably suggests the necessity of improving the position of the native policeman immediately above the grade of constable. This has been rendered necessary in order to bring about any steady and permanent progress in the work of the Police Force of Calcutta. This matter will come under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration together with the recommendation of the Police Committee. The total cost of the Town and Suburban Police was Rs. 6, 14. 634, the budget grant for 1890-91 being Rs. 6,17,000.

289 old offenders were convicted in the Town against 278 in 1889. In the Suburbs the corresponding figure was 94 against 83. 81 notorious offenders were photographed on their release from jail and their names were registered by the Detective Department.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

WE are glad to find that a strong Standing Committee with Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter as President and Raja Pyari Mohan Mukerjee as Vice-Pesident has been appointed to carry on the work of the Congress. It is as well that this Committee has been formed, for there remains very important work before it. The fact cannot indeed be denied that in this Province, perhaps, the Congress has suffered somewhat from the recent agitation in connection with the Consent Act. We ourselves have taken a part in that agitation; but we cannot bring ourselves to think that the Congress has had anything to do with the Consent Act. The question was never considered by the Congress,—it could not indeed be considered by that body, as it is a purely social question—and no decision of any kind was arrived at in regard to it. Individual members prominently connected with the Congress movement, have indeed spoken and have given expression to their views. But if Mr. Hume was at the outset, though he subsequently modified his opinions, strongly in favour of the Act, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, another prominent member of the Congress, was strongly opposed to it. The Congress is a political movement, and has little or nothing to do with social matters, and ought not to suffer by reason of any excitement which may prevail with regard to social questions. Now that the excitement is over, or at any rate is rapidly passing away, we ask our countrymen to take a dispassionate view of the situation and to render to the Congress the justice which is due to it. We cannot conceal from ourselves the conviction that it is the natives of the country who have built up the fabric of the Congress. It is our work—our achievement, if you like; and we should watch over its further development with that interest which we have shewn in the past, and which has been attended with such splendid results. The Congress cannot suffer by reason of our differences in respect of social matters; and we earnestly hope that to whatever party we may belong we will all cordially join in furthering the interests of the movement, and in bringing about the accomplishment of its programme. We have remarked that there is very serious work before the Congress. The country has to be prepared in view of the Congress, which is to be held at Nagpur next December; and what is still more serious, the Congress has recorded a resoluion to the effect that "all things being convenient," the session of the Congress for 1892 is to be held in London. The Resolution imposes serious work upon the Calcutta Standing Committee. But we have reasons to believe that under the presidency of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Committee recognises its obligations and is resolved to discharge them. It is proposed, we understand, to send delegates to the Moffusil, to form Standing Committees and in short to make a vigorous effort to give effect to the Congress programme. All this is, as it should be. With the co-operation of our courtrymen in the Moffassil, the efforts which are now being made must assuredly prove successful.

Latest News and Notes.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Calcutta, on Wednesday morning. His Honor returned to Calcutta simply for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council which was held on the seme day. Having transacted this business, Sir Charles Elliott left the same night by the 9-30 mail train for Goalundo.

IT is stated that the Viceroy will reach Calcutta this winter rather earlier than usual, as His Excellency will, in all probability, pay a visit to Burmah during the cold weather. The autumn tour is not yet finally settled, but Lord Lansdowne will most likely leave Simla early in the third week of October, thus arriving in Calcutta before the end of November.

THE High Court will be closed on account of the annual vacation from the 3rd of September, to the 10th of November, both days inclusive, and will reopen on the 11th of November. Mr. Justice Beverley and Mr. Justice Amir Ali will be the Vacation Judges.

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court will be held on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of the British Indian Association, held on Wednesday last the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1st.—That the Committee of the British Indian Association desire to place on record an expression of their profound sorrow at the death of Raja Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. Having been elected a Member of the Association on the 2nd of April, 1852, the Raja was connected with it for upwards of 39 years. Whether as a Member of the Committee, as a Vice-President, or as a President, which latter office he filled on four different occasions, he rendered valuable services to the Association. He always manifested the keenest interest in its welfare, and exercised the most beneficial influence over its counsels. His mature judgment, earnestness of purpose, great experience and varied learning made his advice and opinion commend themselves to the respectful attention of the Committee, and his exceptional abilities and untiring industry were of material service in promoting the best interests of the Association. He enjoyed the highest esteem and respect of his colleagues and his eminent services will always be held in grateful remembrance by the members of the Association.

2nd.—That a half-length portrait in oil of Raja Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E., be ordered to be made at the expense of the Association, and that, when completed, it be hung up in the hall of the Association.

THE Committee of the British Indian Association resolved at their meeting on Wednesday last to hold a public meeting to consider what steps should be taken for doing honor to the memory of the late Raja Rajendralala Mitra LL.D., C. I. E. We are happy to hear that the public bodies whose co-operation in the movement was invited have gladly responded to the call. The meeting will be held at the end of this month.

AT a recent meeting of the General Committee one of the Municipal Commissioners gave great offence to the Chairman of the Corporation. The Commissioner had the audacity to ask for information regarding the nature of the work done by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. The question was in a reference to the appointment of a Head Assistant to the Chairman. Mr. Lee was in a towering passion. He considered such a question as an insult offered to him. It was a piece of impertinence, he said, emanating from the India Club clique. He would not have condescended, he observed, to take the slightest notice of such a question, if it had proceeded from any other person. The Commissioner who put such a question, was, he said, a tool in the hands of others. Making these remarks, he abruptly left the Chair, dumfounding the Commissioners. It was an open secret that the Chairman, since his appointment, never took the trouble of looking into a single case of reference which required consideration. It was the Vice-Chairman who was burdened with all heavy work. We are curious to know how the Commissioner relished the snub administered to him, and in what light the other Commissioners view this out-burst of passion. When such are the relations between the Chairman and the Commissioners in the metropolis, we may very well imagine what their nature is in the mafussil.

WE have to record with sorrow the death from cholera, of Babu Nilkamal Mitter, of Allahabad. Babu Nilkamal was a man of great energy, intelligence and public spirit. He delighted in doing good to others, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of all who came into contact with him. His loss is mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

MEETINGS have been held in the Presidency College, the Sanskrit College, the City College, the Ripon College, and similar other institutions to do honor to the memory of the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, we understand, has expressed a desire that the Vidyasagar Memorial Meeting at the Town Hall should take place after the 25th instant. We also understand that His Honor has been requested to preside at a meeting which it is proposed to be held, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Raja Rajendralala Mitra.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to visit Rungpur in September next to confer *sunnud* on Raja Janaki Bullav Sen of Dimla.

GOOD rain fell at Benares on Sunday last. *Kharif* ploughing and sowing are in progress, but more rain is urgently wanted. News of distress comes from Ghazipur,, Azimgarh, and Mirzapur, where it would appear that relief works will have to be started before long unless prospects change for the better. At Benares, prices are rising, but no immediate distress, except among the very poor, is apprehended. Fever is very prevalent, but cholera has abated.

THERE is almost a famine in Nepal. Rice is selling there at 2 seers per rupee and maize at two and-a-half seers.

GOVERNMENT will, it is believed, legislate on a practical scheme sketched out by the Commission that has just concluded its labours at Simla, for diminishing leprosy in India.

THE maximum salary of a Director of Land Records and Agriculture has been fixed by the Secretary of State at Rs. 1,800 per mensem for the present.

MR. Mahomed Abdul Ghani, who is at present a student of the Lahore Medical College, and holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the Punjab University, has received the Gilchrist Scholar ship in the Punjab, this year.

BABU Bhowani Prasad Neogi, B. A., an inhabitant of Mymensingh, says the *Dacca Gazette*, has obtained the Gilchrist Scholarship of this year in Bengal. He will shortly proceed to England, and take admission into the Cooper's Hill College.

IN view of the prospective departure of Sir James Lyall in March, the Viceroy has selected Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad, as his successor in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

THERSITES painted:

"Awed by no shame, by no respect controlled,
In scandal busy, in reproaches bold;
With witty malice studious to defame;
Scorn all his joy, and laughter all his aim.
Spleen to mankind his envious heart possess'd,
And much he hated all, but most the best.
Ulysses or Achilles still his theme;
But Royal scandal his delight supreme.
Long had he liv'd the scorn of every Greek,
Vex'd when he spoke, yet still they heard him speak."

THE following paragraph has been taken from the *Law Times* of Madras:

We (*Deccan Times*) hear that the Editor of the *Reis' and Rayyet* has been asked to give up the name of the writer of the article entitled "Anecdotes of Hyderabad Celebrities," which has been copied in our columns. The lady referred to is no less a personage than the Lady Salar Jung (the first) who is living. We pity the editor of the Calcutta weekly for having placed himself in such a position. Only last year he paid a fine of one thousand rupees for defaming a dead man.

Our contemporary has made a mistake, and we hasten to correct it. The fine inflicted was Rs. 500 and not Rs. 1000, as has been wrongly stated. In support of our assertion, we quote the words of Mr. Justice Wilson, the presiding Judge, who in passing the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, observed:

Sambhu Chunder Mukerji,—You have pleaded guilty to the two charges that have been brought against you of defamation,—defamation directly affecting the character of a dead man, but of such a gross kind that it could not but have the effect of bringing discredit upon those who are still living. You have pleaded guilty, and through your Counsel you have withdrawn all imputations against the character of the deceased, and expressed your regret, and the learned Counsel, who appears for the prosecution, has not pressed for punishment. On the other hand, I must remember that the office to which you have pleaded guilty is one of a very serious character, and the law cannot tolerate that the public Press should be made the medium for attack of a purely private character, and when such attacks are made in the public papers, the law cannot allow the matter to pass without notice. Had the trial proceeded, and there had been a conviction, I would have had to deal much more severely than I am now going to do. I have taken into account the fact that you have pleaded guilty, and that you have withdrawn the charges which were made, and expressed your regret through your counsel. I take into consideration that the prosecution does not press the matter, and, therefore, I pass what I think is a least sentence I can pass and that is that you pay a fine of Rs. 500.

We must say that the allusion made by the *Decan Times* to the *Reis* defamation case of 1890, was in bad taste. Why rake up this painful case? It does no good. Our contemporary should remember also that the offence committed has been condoned. The offender was made an Honorary Magistrate and a Fellow of the Calcutta University by our paternal Government, immediately after his conviction by the High Court. Such appointments plainly show that in the opinion of the Government the Honorable Judges of the High Court are ignorant of law, and the sentence passed upon the offender was unjust. The lesson taught in the defamation case alluded to has borne no fruit, for according to our contemporary, a lady, occupying an exalted position, has been defamed. Dead men and helpless ladies are probably fit subjects for defamation, because they cannot speak, and the chances are that the libeller in defaming them would run no great risk. The memory of an illustrious man, recently deceased, has been vilified probably under the belief that the law would not touch the libeller in this instance.

THE Debate on the Indian Budget was carried on in a thin house. Mr. Provend's motion for further reforms in the Factory laws was briefly dealt with, the Government taking no part in the discussion. Sir George Campbell denied the existence of the alleged abominations in Indian Factories, and said that in any case Lancashire manufacturers were not the people to deal with the question. The motion, advocating the extension of the elective principle to the Councils of India, of which Mr. Samuel Smith had given notice, was dropped owing to a technical objection. Sir John Gorst in his statement said that the surplus for the current year was now estimated at Rx. 396,000. All the receipts showed an increase except those from opium. Expenditure had increased all round, and it was feared would continue to do

so, but the position of finance was hopeful, as the country was in a prosperous condition. There was no prospect of any frontier expeditions, and the danger of famine, he was happy to say, had ceased.

AT Thursday's Meeting of the Legislative Council, Sir A. Miller introduced a Bill dealing with the partition of house property, and Sir P. Hutchins a Bill amending the Punjab Municipal Act. Sir A. Miller, Mr. Rattigan and Sir P. Hutchins were appointed as the Select Committee on the Madras Small Cause Court Bill. At the next Meeting, a Bill is to be introduced which will be known as the Sir Dinshaw Manackji Petit Bill, the object being to settle certain property for the maintenance of the Baronetcy. Another Bill to be introduced will bring the Burma Municipal Act of 1884 into line with the Sone system of drainage recently established at great expense in Rangoon.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Wednesday. The speech from the Throne says that the relations with all Foreign Powers are peaceful and amicable. Mention is made of the conclusion of treaties with Portugal and Italy relating to the boundaries to be observed in Africa. Negotiations with the United States for the settlement of the Behring Sea question by arbitration have, the speech says, been far advanced. The French Parliament has not yet approved of the proposal to submit to arbitration the Newfoundland Fisheries dispute. Referring to Ireland, allusion is made to a marked abatement in agrarian offences, and to an advance in the prosperity of the country. The Land Purchase Act is, the speech says, the best guarantee of order by increasing the number of small owners. The *Times* regards the closing portion of the Queen's speech, in which reference is made to a future Session, as being tantamount to a pledge that there will be another Session before the Dissolution takes place.

THE *Standard* states that Lord Salisbury has declined to enter into negotiations with reference to the evacuation of Egypt, and has told Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in England, that the time for discussing the question is inopportune.

IN addition to the various changes proposed, a reference has, it is said, been made to the Secretary of State, with the view of effecting a further improvement in the status of Forest Officers in the Bengal Presidency below the rank ofConservator. The question of reorganising and improving the subordinate staff of the Department is also under the consideration of Government.

THE Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar C.I.E., in writing to Babu Jogindra Nath Basu, of the Deogurh School, on the subject of the establishment of a Leper Asylum at Deogurh, observes :—

> I hope your appeal for the lepers of Deoghar will meet with a sympathetic response. Your estimate for the building to accommodate fifty persons is Rupees two thousand. I had a mind to build a retreat in Deoghar, in order that, in the present shattered condition of my health, I may give myself occasional rest from harassing professional and other duties. But seeing that the necessity of the lepers is greate than mine, I abandon that idea for their sake, and I shall deem it a privilege to be permitted to bear the entire cost of building an asylum for them, and wish that it be called, if the people of Deoghar will have no objection, after my wife, through whose unwearied and tender care and nursing under the blessing of God, I was restored to health.

The offer is worthy of the Doctor, whose generous sympathies are well-known.

THE seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which met in previous years at Brussels, Paris, Turin, Geneva, the Hague, and Vienna, will be held in London between the 10th and 17th of August. The opening meeting will take place in St. James's Hall, and the Prince of Wales, as President of the Congress, will occupy the chair.

MR. Kedarnath Roy has, we find, been stationed in the Monghyr Sub-District and not in the Sudder Station of Bhagalpur. What then is the *raison de'tre* of the planter indignation of which the *Englishman* is a most willing exponent? Surely there must be a few planters everywhere, and tea-planters indigo-planters, silk-factors and others which form the Anglo-Indian fraternity in the Maffussil, cannot be allowed to keep all capable native officers out of the higher appointments. The planter has, moreover, the right of trial by British-born judges, if he be British-born himself. And the Black Civilians cannot harm him in the least, supposing they are so inclined to their uttermost, not to speak of their being under the High Court and Government control. Mr. Kedarnath Roy has been, curiously enough described as a Deputy Magistrate of short standing. Though he has never been in the Subordinate Executive Service he has as a munsiff and as a Subordinate Judge been one of the most successful officers in the Judicial Department, and his treatise on Rent Law is quite an authority, and in no way inferior to similar productions of men holding higher appointments in the Service. His abilities would be absolutely frittered away as a Joint-Magistrate, and though perhaps for a short time it was necessary by service rules that he should serve in the Magistracy after entry into the service, Government has very wisely restored him to the Judicial branch of the Service. We trust this foolish agitation will subside and unnecessary slur will not be cast on a deserving officer. It speaks volumes for the good sense and moderation of the Nuddea planters that no such insensate cry has been raised with regard to the appointment of Kumar Gopendra Krishna Bahadur, though he happens to be the chief in command in Krishnagar.

LORD SALISBURY, speaking at a banquet given at the Mansion House, said that he never knew European politics to be so tranquil as at the present time. Referring to the troubles in South America, his Lordship stated that the British Government had firmly refused to arbitrate between the conflicting parties in Chile, and would not interfere with financial matters in the Argentine Republic. The Eastern Question, he said, still remained unsolved, but the rapid development of Egypt and Bulgaria promises that they will be the countries to solve the question. Turning to the question of the peace of Europe, the Premier dwelt on the importance to be attached to the pacific sentiments expressed by the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of his Majesty's recent visit to the Guildhall, and to the impending visit of the French fleet to England, which he would welcome as a guarantee of the amity of France.

A MEMORIAL was recently submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Sunni Mahomedans of Murshedabad complaining of the conduct of certain Shea Mahomedans in repeating the tabarrah in the public streets on the occasion of the last Mohurrum festival at Murshedabad. The Bengal Government in replying to the memorialists observed that the matter had been, for some months previous to the receipt of the memorial, under the consideration of the Government, and that arrangements had been made to prevent a recurrence of the event of last year. The Lieutenant Governor had made personal enquiries into the matter while in Murshedabad, and had learned that the Nawab Bahadur and his brothers had undertaken to do all in their power to prevent any annoyance or anything that might offend the Sunnis. Sir Charles Elliott had little doubt that they would be able to carry out their undertaking. His Honor in his reply to the address presented to him at Murshedabad, stated with some fulness the principles which guide the action of the Government in regard to religious questions in India, and he urged on his hearers the great desire felt by himself in common with all high and responsible officers of Government to do what might be in their power to promote concord among the various religions and sects, to allay dissensions between them, and to encourage a spirit of toleration and mutual forbearance. His Honor expressed his earnest hope that, while the members of the Shea sect would avoid any action likely to cause annoyance or hurt the feelings of the members of the Sunni division of the Mahomedan community, the Sunnis on their part would meet them in a similar spirit.

THE Hackney Carriage Bill was passed into law at an extraordinary meeting of the Bengal Council on Wednesday last. His Honor the President observed :

> The object of calling an extraordinary Council had been that if they could obtain the sanction of the Government of India, there would be plenty of time to enable all persons concerned in the hackney-carriage trade to make arrangements to meet the provisions of the amended Act before the date, when it came into operation, *viz.*, 1st of October. It seemed that if this Council had been put off to the end of August, then there would have been some delay in receiving the assent of the Government of India at Simla. The proposals of the persons concerned had been fully considered by the Select Committee, appointed for the purpose, and ample opportunity had been given to make amendments since the Select Committee sat. The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta held a meeting, and had proposed some further amendments, some of them seemed to be desirable, and certainly worthy of consideration, and they requested that the amendments, which they suggested, should be considered. He thought that they should not be acting with sufficient courtesy, if they declined to take into consideration those amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, in presenting the report of the Select Committee, moved that it be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. He also moved that the clause of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. The President then moved an amendment which was seconded by the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft and supported by the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. The amendment on being put to the meeting, was carried. There were some other amendments proposed, seconded and carried. The Bill was then declared to be passed subject to the approval of the Government of India.

HIS Highness the Raja of Keonjhur is stil staying at Cattack where he has been ordered to remain till March next at least, when Sir Charles Elliott proposes to visit the principality. In the meantime, orders have been issued for the construction of several roads in the State.

WE have to thank the Managers of the Himalaya Seed Stores, of Landour and Mussoorie, for a copy of an Illustrated and descriptive Catalogue and Gardening Guide for the current year, 1891. The Catalogue has been very well got up, and the illustrations are excellent. It contains a good description of vegetable and flower seeds. We may safely recommend it to those who are fond of gardening.

We are glad to learn that an official inquiry was made into the Ranaghat case arising out of the Age of Consent Act. We publish the following communication with pleasure :

> A case under the recent law regarding the age of consent has recently been enquired into at Ranaghat, and it has been alleged that the case was an illustration of the danger of the present law being used in order to make malicious and false charges. The Bengal Government has caused an enquiry to be made into the matter, from which it appears that the husband was never arrested or placed upon his trial, but that the complaint was dismissed by the District Magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.
>
> The facts of the case are as follow :—A girl named Bishu Bibi, at the instance of her father and mother, brought a charge in the court of the Sub-divisional Officer of Ranaghat against her husband, Kamal Shaikh, of having committed rape upon her. It was alleged that the girl was under the age of 10 and had never menstruated. It was also said that the husband had caused considerable injuries to her.
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> As this was a case under the Age of Consent Amendment Act, the complaint was reported to the District Magistrate. That Officer directed the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Babu Kedar Nath Biswas, to make a personal enquiry. This was done, and a further enquiry was made privately by the District Magistrate, with the result that the girl was found to be over 12 years of age.

Under the old law, as it was alleged that the girl's age was under 10, the case would have been cognizable by the police, and a police enquiry would have been made. This was avoided by the new law, which makes such cases, whether the age is said to be under 12 or under 10, cognizable only by the District Magistrate.

A medical examination of the girl was not consented to, so that, if the law had made puberty the criterion of the offence, this case would most probably have been committed to the Sessions Court for decision upon the statement by the child and her parents that she had never menstruated. Under the amended law the case has been concluded without even bringing the accused husband before a Magistrate or any other officer of Government.

Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 8, 1891.

The Pariah Question.

From Mr. Stead's method of discussing difficult questions to that of the *Times* writer on "Indian Affairs" is a welcome change. The latter in treating of the demand for enquiry into the condition of the 4½ millions of out-castes in the Madras Presidency while accepting meanwhile the statements of the Missionary Conference and the *Madras Times*, allows his readers to see what a difficult problem has been raised. He points out that there are many exceptions to the general poverty of the Pariahs; the question is no new one but as old as British rule; and that it is not one for the facile irresponsible adviser to settle off-hand. On the assumption of the allegations made being true he notices what a close connection such a state of things must have with the question of famines and thinks an inquiry necessary as the Madras Government has no right to alarm India and England by almost annual apprehensions of famine without itself attempting something towards the removal of the economic causes which tend to render famine a normal incident in its territories." But clearly the writer makes the mistake of giving too much prominence to this particular element in the great famine question and ignores those wider economical causes for a poverty which spreads far beyond the bounds of the Pariah classes. The inquiry must have a wider scope than he seems to contemplate and should not surely be one whose object is to throw discredit upon the caste system as understood by Missionaries.

When he says that the chief opposition to any State efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Pariahs will come from the Indians themselves he appears, unconsciously one cannot doubt, to speak harshly of them, unless his meaning is strictly confined to their anticipated objections to following tamely the ideas of the Missionary Conference. As he fairly points out there are considerations which suggest themselves even to a British observer who pleads the cause of the Pariah. Indians cannot be blamed if many other considerations are present to them leading them to approach the matter with more caution than the badly informed Englishman, while at the same time they will not forget the claims of humanity. The writer indeed does not go very far out of his way in order to emphasise this alleged unwillingness and very properly intimates that a clear and authoritative exposition of the facts would be the most likely method of influencing the more enlightened sections of the Hindu community; and that without their support no practical improvement can be effected. Very wisely he sees this much can be affirmed. He ventures upon no opinion as to the possibilities of dealing with the matter in any particular way; and in this he no less shows the wisdom which is more real when it can see difficulties than when it professes to come forward with a ready made solution, He has before his mind such questions as have been under the consideration of the Malabar Marriage Commission and dealt within the Hon. Mr. C. Sankaram Nair's bill and knows they are not to be settled by off-hand opinion or denunciation.

References to Indian Subjects in Parliament.

Mr. Maclean asked whether in view of the fact that Mr. Melville was a Civil Servant employed in the execution of his duty, and was permitted by the Government he served to pass into Manipur without warning or indication of danger insomuch that he carried no protective arms and had only two small shot cartridges for his bowling piece, the Secretary of State would recommend the Government of India to make some more adequate provision for the family of a man whose life was thus sacrificed through no fault of his own. Sir John Gorst replied that the Government of India had proposed to the Secretary of State in Council that such provision should be made for Mrs. Melville as would have been made for the widow of a military officer of corresponding rank *viz.*, a Captain—if killed in action; and that this proposal was under consideration. Mr. Maclean also asked whether the same principle would be applied to military officers and officers in the Civil Service. Sir J. Gorst asked for notice of the question to be given and intimated that the Secretary of State was still open to receive communication on the subject.

Mr. M. Stewart asked the Under-Secretery of State whether his attention had been called to the statement of the "Allahabad *Pioneer*" of the 10th May last that ganja, which is grown, sold and excised under much the same conditions as opium "is far more harmful than opium and that "the lunatic asylums of India are filled with Ganja smokers," as to the prohibition of ganja in Burmah, and whether he would call the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of extending the prohibition to the other provinces of British India. Sir John Gorst replied that he had seen the statement and that in Bengal, the province where Ganja is principally consumed, the price of duty paid ganja had been greatly increased during recent years, making its consumption more expensive. The Secretary of State would enquire whether the Government of India proposed to take further steps to limit the consumption.

Sir John Gorst said in answer to Sir J. Kennaway that the Bombay Government will be invited to consider whether the existence of the minimum which the licensed opiumvendors engage to extends to encourage an increased consumption. If this was found to be so the system would doubtless be altered.

Mr. Smith asked a series of questions relating to the obligations of the licensees for opium selling to sell prescribed quantities, the opening of many shops under one name, and the taking of power by the Government to compel the opening of new shops, as to the alleged increase in 16 districts of the Bombay Presidency during 5 years of the consumption by 30 per cent. Whether the Chundu shops would be closed as had been proposed: Whether the India Office had yet received a reply from the Government of Burmah to the inquiry promised on February 26th into the allegation that in the town of Akyab there are several hundreds of opium dens, though but one opium license was reported as given out, and whether he would ask the Indian Government to withdraw provisions calculated to stimulate the consumption of opium in India in accordance with the decision of the House of Commons.

Sir John Gorst replied that the facts were as stated in the first two paragraphs of the questson. It appeared from page 94 of the Report on the "Moral and Material Progress of India" for 1889-90 presented in May last, that all the Chundu shops in the Punjab had been closed with satisfactory results. The inquiry referred to was sent to India in March, but no reply had yet been received. It was not the policy of the Government, he said, to stimulate the consumption of opium or any other intoxicant.

Mrs. Quinton's and Mrs. Grimwood's Pensions.

In Parliament Mr. Schwann asked what was the total amount of the yearly pensions accorded to Mrs. Grimwood from the Bengal Civil Fund and from the special pensions just awarded to them respectively, whether the amount of these pensions and also the £1,00 granted to Mrs. Grimwood for exceptional services would be wholly borne by the Indian, or partly by the Imperial, Exchequer; and if by the former on what grounds. To this Sir John Gorst replied that Mrs. Quinton received from the Bengal Civil Fund £330 and as a special additional pension £300. Mrs. Grimwood received from the fund £330 and as a special pension £140. The pensions would be paid from Indian revenues, because Mr. Quinton and Mr. Grimwood were officers in the service of the Government of India.

In reply to another question of Mr. Schwann with reference to the sentences of death upon the Manipur Princes suggesting that the Viceroy exercised appellate functions similar to those of the High Court and was therefore bound to hear Counsel on the case, Sir John Gorst said that the Viceroy does not exercise in this matter appellate functions similar to those of the High Court. The Government of India as the Paramount power had appointed a tribunal for the trial in Manipur and had reserved to themselves the power to deal with the sentences according as they might consider advisable after perusal of the papers in the case. Under these circumstances it would be unusual for the Viceroy to hear Counsel. Sir John has also stated that the Government of India was not tied by precedent, ordinance, or statute in dealing with the Manipur Princes.

In reference to the above I may say that the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent says as to the pensions that the announcement has been received with general approval "although it is not clear why Mrs. Melville was omitted seeing that her husband, like the other officers lost his life in the discharge of his duties." Perhaps this lady's pension was looked upon as something like the proverbial last straw which threatens to break the camel's back. Meanwhile we are informed "The Bengali lawyer who conducted the defence is publishing sensational telegrams addressed to Lord Ripon, and a certain section of the native press is showing daily increasing license and scurrily in commenting on the trials. It is to be hoped that the Government will expedite its decision."

The Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill.

Once more this Bill has been before the Commons, whence in spite of the obstruction of a small band of gentlemen who, as was said of Paul ne Saul, belong to the strangest sect of our religion, it will issue victorious only without doubt to be defeated in "another place." It is curious that this fate always befals the Bill and seems likely to do so as long we have a house of Lords, inspite of the claim made by its opponent that it is a relief Bill for rich men. No doubt it is an important measure in many senses, and yet it is not one precisely upon which a revolution could be based. A monster procession could be formed, as far as mere numbers go, of those who have married their deceased wife's sisters or who would like to and who wish the issue of such marriages to be legitimised as the Bill proper, but their grievance somehow does not seem to lend itself to this popular form of agitation; and at least one procession must go to Hyde Park before the House of Lords totters to its fall. there were two limitations sought to be placed on the Bill. The first that it shall not be retrospective; the second that marriages shall only be celebrated with civil forms at a registrar's office in order that clargymen and ministers may not be compelled to officiate at marriages which are by a great number of them considered unlawful on religious grounds. Both these conditions have been rejected by large majorities; as was also an absurd proposal that in case of future marriages the consent of the Home Secretary must be obtained

The Clergy make a great outcry against the Bill but inspite of their declaiming against having to celebrate unions of which they disapprove they will accept the accomplished. It will be recollected that it is only since 1835 that there has been a positive prohibition of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, although before that date such marriges might by consent of the parties be annulled.

The Education Bill.

This Bill has now been read for the first time and probably the second reading will be taken without much opposition, but in Committee there will be a large number of amendments proposed and it is still doubtful whether the bill will be passed without an undue prolongation of the session or even without a November sitting. The principle of the Bill is based upon continuing the present status of the denominational schools and the Board schools; that is of avoiding the introduction of any kind of popular representative control over the denominational primary schools. This of course is great issue between the Conservative and the Liberal (Gladstonian) party. Fees are not wholly to be abolished but a grant of 10 per cent. a year for each child of the number of children over five and under fourteen in attendance at any public elementary school is to be made; thus introducing, it is calculated, free education for about 83 per cent of children at school. Below the age of five the fees in schools receiving the grant are not to be more than 2*d* each child and for children above not more than 3*d* per child, without the approval of the Education Department; and any Board School may admit scholars without requiring any fee.

Thus we are not to have absolutely free education in the public primary schools whether denominational or State Schools, but assisted education and without doubt at present the country is not prepared to carry further the amendment of the Education Act of 1870. To introduce a wholly State-supported primary education scheme with the consequent popular control would mean an additional expense of many millions a year. The compromise of this Bill must be accepted just now. Whether, as daring Radicals hope, they may carry it further when the Liberals come into power depends a good deal upon the use made by the denominational schools of the additional funds which have been placed in their hands by the tax-payers; and on the growth of the feeling against clerical influences in the rural districts where the established Church Clergyman is supreme.

Extracts.

PANDIT ISWARA CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR.

IN the person of the venerable Pandit whose name heads this article, one of the noblest of the sons of men has passed away. His health had been breaking down for the last five or six years. When sufferings in an acute form commenced towards the latter end of June they were mistaken to be only a manifestation of the chronic malady. They proved to be the result of a new complication. An attempt to make a sudden and serious change in some of the habits of the patient proved unsuccessful, and may have aggravated his complaints. The gravity of the situation soon came to be realised and the services of some of the best physicians of the town were called in. The doctors were not all agreed in their diagnosis, but it was generally acknowledged that the case was by no means very hopeful. The opinions of the doctors were not of course conveyed to the patient, but he bore his sufferings with the fortitude which was habitual to him. He made no complaint, uttered not a groan. Unconscious restlessness and an uncontrollable look of anguish were the only external indications of pain and distress. Utter physical prostration did not stand in the way of his being self-reliant by sheer force of will, and even the day before his death he was known to sit up. If ever there was a struggle of body and spirit it was here. When all physical powers had been nearly overcome the spirit was indomitable. The struggle however was not long to continue. The body decayed till it was fit no longer to be the tenement of the soul. The jaundice which had for several days been only local, now became pervasive, a high fever appeared, and soon the fatal moment came. It was at about half past two in the morning of Wednesday, the 29th of July that one of the divinest souls that ever tenanted a human frame quitted this world. Hearts heaved, sighs went forth, there was weeping and wailing among a hundred friends and relations present on the spot, and Charity shrieked as Vidyasagar died! The mortal remains of the illustrious deceased were cremated shortly after day-break, on the Nimtolla burning *ghat*, in true Hindu style. There was not a single man or woman passing by or bathing at the *ghat*, that did not do homage to the departed by word or gesture, and the tears that must have been shed in hundreds of homes might almost have sufficed to quench the funeral fire.

Vidyasagar was great by a greatness that is rare in history. It was not merely the greatness of intellect; it was not at all the greatness which appertains to authority or to physical courage or any form of what is called worldly success. His was not the greatness of the mere scholar, nor of the statesman, the soldier, or the successful trader or professional man. He was great in all that is spiritual in man. Altruism, philanthropy, generosity, were to him not mere words as they are to the philologist, not mere doctrines as they are to the philosopher, not mere texts as they are to the preacher, but at once the material of his mind and the rule of his life. He lived for others and in others. He had a magnificent income from his books; and the whole of it, reserving only small portion for the ordinary comforts of himself and his family, he bestowed on others as charity. The charity was administered not as daily alms to passing mendicants, but to a large extent as monthly allowances to men and women who were known to be deserving objects. Helpless widows and orphans, needy students, disabled people, retired servants of special merit, were regulary maintained by him. The casual objects of his bounty were many and various. That a man was in distress was reason enough for his receiving charity from Vidyasagar. Whatever might be the occasion, whether it was his daughter's marriage or his mother's *sradh*, or his own illness, or resistance to a social persecution, or struggle against a misfortune, he could expect help from no quarter with so much confidence as from the great Pundit. *Atithis*,—we are not aware of any English equivalent for that Bengali word,—were always welcome at his house; beggars were never repulsed from his door. The Sunday alms were a regulat institution at his Calcutta residence. He never went out into the street without a few coins in his purse and never returned home without having distributed them. Often was he heard to observe in a general way that the money which he earned was really not his, that he could claim to use only as much as he required for his ordinary needs, and that the rest was the property of such of his fellow-men as wanted it more than he did. This is a form of charity we Hindus can appreciate, though we are not blind to the merits of organised institutions. Machinery has its uses, but it is never an end, always a means. To refuse alms to a blind, starving cripple who is present in person before us and to refer him to an institution, is indeed to make a travesty of charity What we have to appreciate in the present case is not, however, the form but the amount of the charity. Some men may bestow alms on individuals, others may contribute to institutions, but we must confess we are not aware of any man living who has on purely secular grounds devoted such a large *proportion of his name*, as Vidyasagar did devote regularly for a series of years, to the sections of charity.

Alms were not the only form in which the charitable spirit of the learned Pundit found expression. Another very common form was personal service, He visited the poor in their humble dwellings whenever occasion arose and was never above rendering them all the service that was in his power. He would not only pay for and obtain medical treatment in cases of illness, and utter words of consolation in cases of misfortune, but sometimes take upon himself the humblest of menial duties. What could the nurse or the chamber-maid do which Vidyasagar could not do; When he had to help a man he went to work body and soul. No considerations of his own comfort or convenience or dignity, no considerations of fashion, or of conventionality of any sort or kind, stood in the way of doing what he felt to be his duty. Whatever his friends or the world might say, he would feel no delicacy in sitting in the hut of men and ministering with his own hand, and of course with his own purse, to the most rudimentary of their bodily wants. That he rendered similar service to his friends and relations goes without saying. But one distinctive feature of the character of the deceased was his keen personal sympathy with the poor. There are men enough who are ready to "bless" the poor by word of mouth but who take good care in practical life to keep themselves at a respectful distance from the squalid lot. Not of this was Vidyasagar. He was full at home in the company of the poor and the distressed, and felt himself in no way degraded by it. If any body was ever prepared to make a sacrifice by asserting the equality of men, it was Vidyasagar. The Sonthals, generally looked down upon as "barbarians" were treated by him as friends and companions when he was in their country. Many were the services he rendered to them. They had never experienced such kindness before, and often with tears expressed their gratitude. They looked upon him as a father and we can well imagine the convulsion of grief with which they will receive the intelligence of his death. Over and over again did Vidyasagar complain of the waste of money in Hindu festivities. What pained him most was that well-to-do men, men who could afford to eat good dinners all the year round were sumptuously fed on these ceremonial occasions, and the poor whose life was one of continuous toil and who never knew the taste of delicacies were either altogether neglected or treated to the ordinary coarse fare to which they were accustomed. In all festivities of which he had the management he made it a point to secure the proper entertainment of the poor, and he took a delight in personally attending to the humble guests.

The moral greatness of Vidyasagar ought not to hide from us his intellectual eminence. His intellectual character and intellectual work would have been more generally recognised and more highly esteemed than they seem to be, if his moral qualities were not so overpoweringly bright. His services to Bengalee literature are well known. We are not able to enter into a systematic discussion of them here, but one general remark we may safely make. All his writings exhibit clearness of ideas, thoroughness of grasp, precision and elegance of style. In his argumentative works the reasoning is remarkably cogent. Competent judges have pronounced his treatises on polygamy to be masterpieces of reasoning. A larger public can judge the elementary books and the purely literary works he wrote, and it is universally acknowledged that they are models of lucidity and methodical arrangement. His learning was thorough and precise. He never excused confusion of ideas. His zeal as a student never flagged and his taste for books had almost the character of a passion. He had a very fair acquaintance with English literature in its widest sense and his collection of English works and of Sanskrit books and manuscripts is undoubtedly one of the best in Calcutta. Books were the heaviest item of his personal expenditure, and the principal ornament of his house. They were bound in the most elegant style by European book-binders and were the admiration of his visitors.

A certain chronicle has found its way into several newspapers. We may add that Vidaysagar established a school amongst the Sonthals and rendered great services to the Bethune School in its infancy. This may be a good register, but no mere catalogue can do justice to an active philanthropist and a spiritual power. The assiduity of the most persistent chronicler is unable to overtake the swift operations of benevolence, and all observation, however keen, misses the formless forces which radiate from a kingly soul and rule the minds of men. The ethereal never allows itself to be translated into the gross. It moves in waves which affect not the human touch and makes a music unheard by human ear. The results we may see; never the operations. Vidyasagar's was a work which will never allow itself to be tabulated and fixed under conditions of number and quantity. The work was behind the veil, wholly spiritual. Well then, what are its results? The superficial will say, books and institutions. Books and institutions of course, but not they alone, nor they in the main. The great results are men: men leavened with particular ideas, fired with a particular ambition, and inspired above all by a great example. Nor must we omit to take account of the men who were rescued so to say from the gutters, whose lives would have been wasted and who by *his* services were able to take their proper place in the social scale. Smaller men may found schools and dispensaries and write books; none will be equal to Vidyasagar who cannot live the life he lived. The physical energy of the man was itself something remarkable. In the prime of life he used to walk to his native village, a distance of over thirty miles, with no fatigue to complain of. When he had a memorial to get signed he would walk from house to house all day. He would sit up nights poring over books or watching a sick man and never be weary. Anecdotes about his physical vigour and powers of endurance are as numerous as those about Lord Brougham's. His intellectual and moral life may be dimly discerned from the faint outline we have given. Obviously, our greatest loss is that of a personality. The Sonthals, now that Vidyasagar is dead, may have other men to help them. But they will miss the virtue of his personal influence and their future benefactors will only be imitators of *his* example. And now before we close this notice, probably too long already, we may endeavour to correct one or two prevalent erroneous notions. Vidyasagar was a great reformer of Hindu society. But he did not though some men think he did, seek to reform it by making it un-Hindu and aiming wholly at abstract perfection. In asking for the legislation of the remarriage of widows and for the suppression of poligamy he argued *on* the Hindu *shastras* and not *against* them. The essence of his contention in both cases was that the reforms he wanted were entirely in consonance with the rules and principles of the Hindu religion. He never argued that whatever was abstractly right must be embodied as law in defiance of social conditions of life and the dictates of religion. In the next place the widows whom he wanted to relieve were virgin widows, but we are not able to say how he would have viewed the marriage of elderly widows. The latter were not the subjects of his concern when he wanted a permissive law. Another error has reference to his retirement in his latter days. It seems to be thought in

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.—This famous and popular remedy has been found to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism; Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Highly recommended by the Medical faculty. Thousands of Testimonials of its marvellous cures. St. John Buchan writes from Allahabad:—"It acted like a charm." Call for Darlington's Pain-Curer and see you get it. Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; packing and postage As. 8. May be had from Messrs. Darlington & Co., at their establishment 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OID.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption, its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emacication have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S.F.L.S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford Co., 210, High Holborn London.

certain quarters that the retirement meant a life of inaction and uselessness. Such a notion is altogether unfounded. Whenever his health permitted, he was very active in establishing, improving and developing his educational institutions. And often he neglected his health in the intensity of his devotion to that work. The work was wholly unselfish, for he never appropriated to his own private use any portion of the income from those institutions. His work of charity also was continued with unabated energy. He had ceased indeed to be an agitator and there was little left for him to agitate for. He rather felt his breath sometimes taken away by the squalls raised from time to time by the new generation of reformers, He opposed the Consent Bill and suggested modifications which the Legislature in a moment of supreme recklessness thought fit to reject. The suggestions if carried out would have put the law in agreement with Hindu religion and made it beneficial to society. Vidyasagar is our own. Let non-Hindus lay no claim to him. In spite of the persecution to which he may have been subjected he never severed himself from Hindu society, never abandoned its vital practices. Singularly free from superstition he yet believed in the reality of the Hindu social order and never preached unlimited individualism. His secession would have given a violent shock to the Hindu community, but he never dreamt of it. He lived more of a Hindu life than many of those who affected to be orthodox and took the side against him. His habits of life were quiet and simple. He made most of his journeys on foot and when a conveyance was necessary at all, employed a *palki*. His costume was the traditional one of pundits. Not only was his charity undemonstrative, but even the ordinary forms of display were inexcusable in his eyes. In the externals of life he was by no means cynically ascetical but showed an appreciation of comfort and neatness. Useless luxuries he eschewed. In his years of active service he was on friendly terms with the highest of officials, but the eminence did not make him giddy, and he never sought to exalt himself by attacks on his country and its religion. He did not abate a jot of his constitutional independence to please the authorities. His conversation was full of fun and wit, and he never dealt in second-hand jokes. He was eminently cheerful, tolerant and social. The memory of his mother he adored, and said that if he had inherited a tenth part of her nobility of character he would have goodness enough. His treatise on the remarriage of widows was published with her consent and approval. Our brief sketch here must end. It cannot have been adequate.

For words, like Nature, half reveal
And half conceal the Soul within.

What we think and feel about the great departed is here "given in outline and no more." Distant and superficial observers will talk of his great achievements. And the achievements were great indeed. The man whom we now humbly commemorate was one of nature's truest heroes. He was heroic in action, heroic even in death. No difficulty appalled him and he never knew to complain. But his unfinished and even unproclaimed designs were larger and more numerous than those he carried to fruition. In his latter days he often said with tears his eyes how large a part of the work, especially of the literary work he had planned, he was compelled to leave undone. He gave the reason. This is, however, not the place to state them. He was not one of the fortunate few who could say before they left this stage that their work was done. "Sweet are the uses of adversity." They were especially sweet in the case of Vidyasagar. He had been schooled in sorrow. His boyhood had been spent in poverty and the acutest of privations, his youth in struggle, his manhood in work that consumed him, his old age in resignation and in the slow elaboration of a single idea. Life had lost its charm for him, and he often used to say; "He is the gainer who leaves this world; survivors alone are the losers." His growing experience of the perversity of a large part of human nature had sickened his soul, and so unreasonable were the efforts made by sellish men to take advantage of his kindly disposition, that he longed for a quiet retreat. But rest he could not have, for his active instincts were irrepressible. At last he has gone to his rest and justified his own saying; for he is a gainer and survivors are the losers. Though largely successful and wundrously brave he would probably have said with Sen ncour, *Eternite devieus mon asile*! Eternity! be thou my shelter! We can get him no longer. Let us look up to his soul and bow to his memory!

Indian Nation.

RAJA RAJENDRA LALA MITRA.

One of Bengal's best and most distinguished sons is no more. Raja Rajendralala Mitra is dead. The melancholy event took place on Sunday last at 9 P. M. He was confined in his bed from the effects of the disease to which he succumbed. The sad intelligence will cast a gloom in every Hindu household where learning is esteemed and adored. The Doctor was a distinguished *savant* and scholar. Descended from one of the most ancient and aristocratic families, the Raj family of Sura, he achieved a success in the field of scholarship unrivalled in the annals of the present age. He received his early education in a private Seminary in Calcutta. In the early days of our education, there were three Seminaries conducted by three of our distinguished countrymen, viz, Babus Gour Mohun Auddy, Shib Chunder Seal, and Gobin Chand Bysack. It was in the seminary of the last mentioned gentleman that Dr. Rajendra lala Mitra received his early education. He was afterwards admitted as a student in the Medical College. When Dr. Goodeve, wanted to take four medical pupils to England, Dr. Rajendra lala was selected as one of the number. But he declined to go owing to the pressure put upon him by his parents and he was also compelled to give up his studies at the Medical College. Dr. Goodeve Chuckerbutty was one of the four students that went to England at this time Dr. R. was a favorite pupil of Dr. Oshaughnessy who was at that time Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and he gave him the appointment of Assistant Secretary and Librarian of that Society. The Library of the Asiatic Society opened before him a vast storehouse of learning and he used his time in devouring the stores of knowledge that were contained in it. Dr. Rajendra lala Mitra was a linguist. He knew English, Persian, Sanskrit Greek and Latin. He was a member of the Photographic Society. As a member of the Asiatic Society, he rendered most valuable services to oriental literature As a Municipal Commissioner and a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and Member of the British Indian Association he rendered valuable services to the public His death is mourned by a large circle of relation and friends. The country also deplores his loss. His place cannot be easily supplied.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

The last was a week of national mourning on this side of India, for Bengal lost two of her greatest sons in the course of that single week. After a protracted illness Raja Rajendrlala Mitra breathed his last on Sunday the 26th of July in the evening. In him passed away the last member of a distinguished trio which had played a conspicuous part in the modern history of Bengal. Raja Digumber Mitter and Kristo Das Pal were the other members. They were close friends and they habitually sat and worked together. Their morning walks are matter of history to old residents of Calcutta. A long time will pass before such a trio, or such a man as any single member of it, appears again. The three friends, while resembling each other in general intellectual power and agreeing in their political aims and methods, had each a special knowledge and faculty of his own and were able to assist each other. Raja Digumber Mitter had an intimate knowledge of the actual working of the

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DR CAMPARAN writes:— Madame de R. was afflicted with dyspepsia complicated with anemia of a menacing character, brough on by excessive mental anxiety and through suckling a little girl. She had taken various ferruginous preparations, but these drugs always produced the worst results, The dyspepsia symptoms increased, and were aggravated by obstinate constipation. At this point I administered Chassaing's Pepsine Diastase Bidigestive Wine, giving one wine-glassful after each meal. Its action was most successful and prompt. After the second day the digestion improved considerable, the motions were easier, and now the patient has undergone a most happy change. Dr. Campanar, Phycisian to Saint Gauden's Hospital.

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land laws and of the conditions of peasant life. Kristo Das Pal was unrivalled in his knowledge of documents, his mastery of statistics and his power of reasoning upon them, Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra was the literary member, rich in the knowledge of antiquities and in the powers of research, analysis and elegant expression.

The great student whose life has just closed had not in his day any of the educational advantages available to the boy of to-day. He was born on the 15th of February 1824, and received his elementary education in two private schools successively. As a youth he studied in the Medical College, but circumstances compelled him to abandon that course of training. He then read for the profession of the law but owing to some mishap he could not enter that profession and abandoned legal studies also. Prospects of a professional career were now at an end, but Rajendralala made strenuous efforts to improve himself by private study of a general character. His tastes were linguistic. He learned the English language to perfection, and as a young man acquired some knowledge of Persian, Urdu and Hindi. Later in life he studied Sanskrit and acquired proficiency in it. The first appointment he held was that of Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Asiatic Society. He discharged the duties of his office with ability and fully utilised the opportunity offered to him of acquiring vast treasures of knowledge, especially in the department of Antiquities. In 1855 he was appointed by the Government of Bengal as Director of the Ward's Institution then recently established. He acquitted himself with distinction in this office, He was a Municipal Commissioner, an Honorary Magistrate and a Fellow of the Calcutta University. The wonder is he was not appointed to the Legislative Councils. But he will be best remembered not for the honours he acquired but for the work he did. It is impossible here to give anything like an exhaustive list of his literary performances. They are mostly inaccessible to the general public and enshrined in the Transactions of learned societies and in the pages of learned journals. His greatest works are those on "Budha Gya" and on "The Antiquities of Orissa." which also are more fit to be read by antiquarian scholars than to be enjoyed by the general reader. The highest honour which Rajendralala ever received was his election as president of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. His services were recognised by many learned societies of Europe. The University of Calcutta conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor in Law. The Vice-Chancellor in presenting him said "There is no European Society of Oriental Scholars, to whom he is not honourably known, and there are many, who have been glad to admit him as a member and a colleague. He has thrown light on many a dark corner of the history, antiquities, and language of his country." He then read what had been said of him by Professor Max Muller, "He has edited Sanskrit texts after a careful collation of manuscripts, and in his various contributions to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, he has proved himself completely above the prejudices of his class, free from erroneous views on the history and literature of India in which every Brahman is brought up, and thoroughly imbued with those principles of criticism which men like Colebrooke, Lassen Burnouf have followed in their researches into the literary treasures of his country." Government honoured our talented countryman by granting him a special pension of Rs. 500 a month and by conferring on him the titles of "Rai Bahadur, Companion of the Indian Empire, and last of all, "Raja". * * *

What constituted his special distinction was his power of observation and research. His genius was not linguistic, but logical and scientific. His work was not literary like that of Addison or Lamb, but historical like that of Niebuhr or Schliemann. Careless critics have dwelt on the vastness of his linguistic acquirement. But in those acquirements he might have his equal or superior in many an accomplished European youth fresh from college. His distinctive faculty was that of reasoning, and,—what is more important for purposes of discovery,—of analysis. To this were joined powers of accurate observation and of the imagination so essential to the scientific inquirer. It was a fortunate circumstance of his life that his ambition was directed in the proper channel, namely in exploring the ancient life of his own country and that he did not fritter his energies away in endeavouring to be purely literary like De Quincey or Thackeray. It was fortunate also that he was appointed to the Wards' Institution. If he had to work in the Mofussil as a Deputy Magistrate or had to stuggle with destiny the world would have been deprived of his services. He worte largely for newspaper * * His work shows the nature of his aptitude and justifies his choice. It will be impossible for any future historian of Ancient India to neglect the treasures which Rajendralala has bequeathed to the race of scholars.

Indian Nation.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette—*August 5*, 1891.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Dedar Bux, Officiating Tehsildar, Khurda, Puri, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Rai Bhagbat Mahanta Bahadur retired.

Babu Nobo Kumar Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to have charge of the Jungypore Sub-Division of the Murshidabad District.

This cancels the order of the 17th instant appointing Babu Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore. Faridpore, to have charge of the Jungypore Sub Division of the Murshibadad District.

The services of Babu Surendra Nath Mozumdar, substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpaiguri, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of the Government for employment on Excise work in the District of Shahabad.

The services of Babu Bungshi Dhur Banneji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manickgunge, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

The Services of Babu Nobin Chunder Ker, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on Excise duty in the District of Bhaugulpore.

Babu Srish Chunder Mozumdur, substantive *pro tempore* Sub Deputy Collector, Sitamurhi. Mozufferpore, is appointed to have charge of the Khas tehsil Office at Contai in Midnapore.

Mr. E. N. Baker, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 13th instant, vice Mr. E. B. Harris, on privilege leave.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 14th instant, vice Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt Officiating in the first grade.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 7th instant, vice Mr. J. G. Charles, on privilege leave.

Mr. J. Posford, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Faridpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 10th instant, vice Mr. J. F. Stevens, on privilege leave.

Mr Behari Lal Gupta, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 15th instant, vice Mr C B Garrett, on deputation.

In modification of the order of the 14th instant, Mr Lokendra Nath Palit, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Manickgunge Sub-Division of the Dacca District.

Babu Juggut Durlubh Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head quarters station of the Manbhum District.

Babu Jogendra Nath Sen, Officiating Deputy Collector, Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring lands for public purposes in that District.

Captain J B Thomson, Cossipur Artillery Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for seven months, with effect from the 11th instant.

Babu Nobin Chunder Mitter, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Hurri Mohun Sanyal, Sub-Deputy Collector, Pakour, Santhal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three weeks, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th July, 1891.

Babu Purno Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, with effect from the date on which he joined the latter appointment.

Mr M Finucane, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd instant.

Babu Chundy Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough for one year, under Articles 264 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April 1891.

Babu Kherode Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Singbhum District.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bandopadhya, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the head quarters station of the Julpaiguri District.

Babu Kedar Nath Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed furlough for two years, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. G. H. Allen is appointed to perform the duties of a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the District of Chittagong, in addition to his special work connected with the settlement in that District.

Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, Ranaghat, Nuddia, is allowed leave for six months, under Articles 266 and 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th May, 1891.

Police.—Mr. J. R, Berington, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave, is posted to Sasseram in Shahabad, vice Mr. F. L. Halliday, on deputation.

Sir William A. A, Steward, Bart., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpore, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Munro, or until further orders.

Jails—Mr. W., Leonard, Superintendent of the Centarl Jail, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Superintendent of Jail Manufactures in Bengal, on leave, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Leonard, or until further orders.

Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act, until further orders as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd June, 1891, vice Mr. E. W. Payone, on furlough.

Education.—Babu Krishna Chunder Roy, Second Master, Hare School, is appointed to be Head Master of the Hindu School, with effect from the 7th July, 1891, vice Babu Chundi Churn Bannerji retired.

Customs.—Mr. S. J. Kilby, Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, Calcutta, and of the Salkea Salt Golahs and Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th August, 1891, or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. H. Munro, District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is appointed to act, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. J. Kilby, or until further orders, as Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service Calcutta, and of the Sulkea Salt Golahs and Collector of Income-tax in the District of the 24 Pergunnahs, as is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and in so much of the District of Hughly, as is comprised within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah.

JUDICIAL:—Babu Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Subordinate Judge of Chittagong on leave, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Judge of Bhaugulpur.

Babu Poresh Nath Bannerji, Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Judge of Bhaugulpur, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Chittagong.

Babu Anantaram Ghose, Additional Munsiff of Munshigunge, Dacca, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge in the District of Chittagong and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Chittagong Munsiff during the absence, on leave, of Babu Upendra Chunder Malik, or until further orders.

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